months after a notice in this behalf has been served upon him;

(i) absents himself during three successive months from the meetings of the corporation, except due to temporary illness or other cause to be approved by the corporation;

(j) absents himself from, or is unable to attend the meetings of the corporation during six successive months due to any cause whatsoever whether approved by the corporation or not;

(k) directly or indirectly by himself or in the name of any member of his family acquires any corporation property or any interest therein.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause 'family' means the wife or the husband, as the cas may be, of such councillor and includes their dependent children.

Provided that the disqualifications specified in clauses (g), (h), (i) and (j) shall not apply to any person appointed as a special councillor under sub-section (3) of section 9.

(2) Where a person ceases to be councillor under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1), he shall be restored to office for such portion of the period for which he was elected or appointed as may remain unexpired at the date of such restoration, if and when the sentence or order is annulled on appeal or revision and any person elected to fill the vacancy in the interim shall on such restoration vacate office.

(4) In the case of a person who has ceased to be a councillor in consequence of failure to attend meetings, the matter shall be reported by the commissioner at the next ordinary meetings and the corporation may at the meeting restore such person to office.

12. Decision on questions of disqualification of councillors.—(1) Save where the election may be questioned by an election petition under section 38, whenever it is alleged that any person who has been elected or appointed as a councillor is disqualified under section 11 or section

28 or any other provision of this Act or other law and such person does not admit the allegation or whenever any councillor is himself in doubt whether or not he has become disqualified for office, such councillor or any other councillor may, and the commissioner at the request of the corporation or on a direction from the Government, shall, apply to the court of the District Judge having jurisdiction.

(2) The said court, after making such inquiry as it deems necessary, shall determine whether or not such person is disqualified under section 11 or section 23 or any other provision of this Act or other law and its decision shall be final.

(3) Until an application has been made under sub-section (1) and a decision thereon has been obtained such person shall be entitled to act as if he were not disqualified.

13. Removal for misconduct.—(1) The Government may, on the recommendation of the corporation supported by the vote of not less than three-fourths of the whole number of councillors, remove from office with effect from such date as may be specified in the order of removal any councillor elected under this Act, if it is satisfied that such councillor has been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duty or of any disgraceful conduct or has become incapable of performing his duties as a councillor:

Provided that no recommendation shall be made by the corporation unless the councillor concerned has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause why such recommendation should not be made.

(2) A person who has been removed from office under sub-section (1) shall be disqualified for being elected and for being a councillor for a period of five years from the date of his removal.

14. Mayor and deputy mayor and their term of office.—(1) The corporation shall at its first meeting after the general elections and at its first meeting in the same month in each succeeding year elect from among the